

FASHION NOTES.

Long tails grow longer and fuller. Velvet is the favorite finish for light wool gowns.

Mushroom and leather shades lead in material.

Toggles are so small they fit the head almost like a jockey cap.

The newest gold embroideries are supposed to come from Cairo.

Flared percales, satens, and challies appear among other tartan stuffs.

The high front trimming on capotes is preferred and it is the most becoming.

The sailor hat and the polo cap are as popular this spring as last, or more so.

Bonnets are almost covered with wreaths and sprays of flowers this season.

The variety in shoulder capes equals or exceeds that in jackets and long wraps.

The mohair and alpaca will have another run of popular favor this summer.

The low collar grows in fashionable and popular favor. The top knots are coming down.

The smallest bonnet remains the fashionable favorite with matrons as well as with young ladies.

The high-crowned hat has not disappeared completely from the wardrobe effects of the summer.

Deep, round, flat-topped, white Pierrot collars are very fashionable for light girls, and also for young ladies.

Shoulder knots and epaulettes of floating ribbons form a part of the decorative effects on commencement and graduates' gowns.

Ruffled shoulder capes with velvet yokes rival in popular favor those with embroidered yokes and collars and according to plaid flounces.

Waistbands, collars, and cuffs of silver, gold, or steel or copper paraphernalia are the only decorations seen on very chic cloth gowns.

The outfitting clothes and tennis flannels come in lovely clustered and shaded stripes, the colors being more subdued and refined this season.

Some of the new long gloves have a gold cord run through the crotchets in the top. Each end of the cord is decorated with a golden tassel or little bell.

In every fashionable audience, congregation, or company there is seen a larger quantity of blue than any other color. So blue is coming in for a favor.

Neck rubies, amethysts, and topazes mark the points of intersection of those pretty bonnet shapes of gold arabesque so popular for evening wear this month.

"Tis pity, but 'tis true," that all dressy gowns are made with at least a hint of a train, and walking suits do certainly trail on the ground at the back.

Swagger little black velvet toques, decorated with jet and spring flowers, appear in numbers in the avenue and around the retail shopping center of New York city.

The leading enamel flower pin at the moment is the orchid in all its multifarious varieties. In the hands of each flower a solitaire of one or another kind is buried.

The toque to match the suit in material is the feature in spring fashions. The plaids to match the costume and trimmed with an agrette of feathers is chic.

This will long be remembered as the big buckle season. They fasten the surpluses and sash belts of nearly every swagger gown that walks along the fashionable thoroughfare.

The gleam of gold on white gowns is not confined to evening and ball-room wear. While cloth gowns braided with gold will be worn in the afternoon, and in the street, at that, as well.

The big, black gauzed winged bodice, flecked with gold, silver, or steel spangles, soars triumphant over large numbers of black lace and black tulle toques, turbans, hats, and capotes.

Those pretty little jet-beaded and fringed black wraps that look like decorations on a plain black silk dress are sold by the thousands in all the departments for such garments in the great retail, fancy, and dry-goods houses.

White undressed kid gloves, white slippers to match, and white silk or lace-cloaked little thread stockings will be worn by sweet girl graduates this year. Other commencement toques will permit the use of tan suede gloves and tan or black kid slippers.

A novel little invention for supporting the bib of an apron and for holding it in place without pins or fastenings takes the name of the "Bib-Holder." It not only saves time and trouble, but saves the wear of the front of the dress; and then it is "quite English."

A few facts for the Farmer.

The farmer has a thoughtful and puzzled look on his face. He is estimating the value of his horse and trying to understand why the packer who introduced the Conger feed bill in Congress, which proposes to tax feed compounds in marketing as his friend and benefactor. He knows well that this proposition is absurd because the packer screws him down in price when purchasing, makes all sorts of claims, and makes a great deal of his own horse instead of that of his own.

The farmer should be made to understand that this bill will practically close up feed stores that make over \$500,000,000 of feed compound per annum, of which he has had a share. These feed stores are the largest customers that the farmer has for his horse. If they stop the demand from them will cease. The farmer must then go to the packers as his only customers, and they will dictate terms and prices.

To illustrate: If a farmer has two customers for one horse, he can fix his own price for it, but let him have one customer for two horses, and the customer will fix the price. Natural, a larger demand for horse makes price rise; so that the packer, having secured his competitors, will have the farmer in his power.

It was the packer who introduced this bill. In reference to the record of the Agricultural Committee of the Fifth Congress will show this. Congress would do a foolish thing to pass it. It is equivalent to taking away from the farmer a Government that is established on the basis of equality and equal rights for all, violates the first principle of justice when it considers legislation of this character.

There is no doubt but that a general pure food bill should be passed. It is imperative that it be protected against unprincipled manufacturers and dealers, but it is unjust and inequitable to discriminate against a special industry, particularly when it is a vital industry.

99 out of 100 farmers recently addressed, favored the passage of a general pure food bill and the Alliance throughout the country are passing resolutions in favor of this and condemning the Conger Bill. The farmer will therefore contribute to his own welfare by working through his Senators to effect the defeat of the bill.

A last will and testament, 5,000 years old was found recently in Egypt. The testator, Sekiah, executed it with his own hand in favor of his own brother, a priest of Osiris. The property disposed of in the will was to go to the brother's death, to Sekiah's daughter, who, the internal evidence of the document shows, had the same legal right as a man to own and administer and dispose of property.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

W. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Wm. & Thos. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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FOR THE LADIES.

SOME ITEMS FOR MARRIED AND UNMARRIED FEMININITY.

Spencers or Savers—Gowns for Business Girls—Instructive, Interesting and Profitable Reading.

Spencers or Savers.

We sometimes see statements to the effect that wives, instead of being help-meets nowadays, are only help-wounds. While this may be true of some city women who live for fashion and not for their families, it certainly is not true of those true mothers who, thank God, are the great majority, and without whom life would be a desert. But, in addition to the housewifely spirit which makes every true woman a caretaker, an interview in one of the large Chicago dailies illustrates another phase of woman nature just as praiseworthy and noble, and showing in places where she comes into direct competition with him.

A certain banker says: "My observation brings me to the conclusion that women who are thrown upon their own exertions manage better than men, and will save a little out of a small income where a man would give up, take to drink, or commit suicide. A man thinks it beneath his manhood to make a less deposit than \$5. A poor woman, with two or three children to support, will wash, iron, cook, and nurse, take in from \$5 to \$10 a week for the same, support her little household, buy her children an occasional toy or a little candy, keep her house looking tidy, herself presentable, pay her rent, and make a deposit weekly of from fifty cents up to \$1. I never see one of those pale-faced, tired-out looking women at the window that I do not feel like going out and saying something to encourage her."

"I don't have much time to read, but I do not believe there are any such stories in print as I could tell you, if it were proper to do so. Women stand misfortune better than men. That is my observation. I was in one of the savings banks that went under several years ago. The poor women who were the losers were the heroines. While some of the men who lost saved, went mad, took to drink, and some committed suicide, the poor women went on silent and sorrowful, beginning life again penniless."—*The Household.*

Gowns for Girls in Business.

A busy girl, one who is out in the work-a-day world, writing and writing to keep the accounts of a grant firm straight, wrote and asked me what I should advise for a business dress. First of all, I should say let it be quiet, let it be well-fitting, and let it be the kind that will attract attention only by its absolute neatness. I know the temptation is very great to put the money in a pretty plaid frock trimmed with velvet, perhaps in a silk, and to wear it for a little while for very best, and then to take it for the office. This is the last thing in the world you ought to do.

We can learn some lessons from men, and did you ever hear of a man taking a shabby dress suit for office wear? While cloth gowns braided with gold will be worn in the afternoon, and in the street, at that, as well.

The big, black gauzed winged bodice, flecked with gold, silver, or steel spangles, soars triumphant over large numbers of black lace and black tulle toques, turbans, hats, and capotes.

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THE FARM AND ITS STOCK.

POINTERS BY THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Importance of Knowing How to Milk Properly—If You Have a Pond You Should Have Fish—Henry in Chestnut Trees—The Horse.

How to Milk.

Henry Stewart in American Agriculturist, says: No doubt the product of a cow is changed, for better or worse, by improper milking, and it is quite true that the art of milking must depend for its effectiveness upon a knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the cow, especially of the cow's udder, and also of the method of production and the character of the milk. There is a reason for all things, and certainly there are reasons why milking should be performed in certain ways. These may be stated as follows:

First—Milking should be done gently and with ease to the cow, and with a certain manipulation of the udder to imitate, as much as possible, the action of a sucking calf.

Second—It should be done rather deliberately than otherwise.

Third—The udder should be drained to the last drop.

Fourth—The more frequently milking is done the greater is the yield of milk, and the more butter there is in it.

These points all depend upon the fact that the cow's udder is not a reservoir which is slowly accumulated drop by drop, as it is formed between the period of two milkings, but it is a secreting gland which acts most copiously during a period of excitement. In this it resembles the salivary glands of the mouth, the pancreas, and other digestive glandular organs, and the lachrymal glands of the eye, which are equally secreting organs, and not reservoirs. These glands are constantly secreting their special fluids to a small extent, but under excitement the secretions are greatly increased and flow copiously. The milk glands have the same peculiarity, and soon after the act of milking is begun, and not before, the udder fills, and the milk flows until the supply of glandular tissue ready for conversion into milk is exhausted. Then a new growth of tissue begins and goes on in the interval, and it will stop under certain conditions if the milk is not drawn, when the small quantity of milk formed in the udder will be absorbed, and the udder will dry up, as it is termed.

Have a Carp Pond.

No farmer who has a pond or can have a pond on his place can afford to be without a carp pond. It will prove more profitable and more wholesome than the pork barrel. There is no excuse for not having a carp pond if the farmer has a place to put them, for the government stocks ponds free of cost as it is stocking rivers all over the country. Just now immense quantities of salmon, which it was supposed would not thrive there, are flourishing in the Rhine, planted there by the government. If you have not a fish pond—a carp pond, if you please—dig one at once. The water there should never be kept cold or even very cool, in the season, but a constant influx from springs will not necessarily render it too cool for successful spawning; for in nearly any part of the United States the rays of the sun, if unimpeded, will warm the water enough for that purpose. The greatest danger at the spawning season is likely to arise from too much shade on one hand or too direct rays of the sun on the other. If, however, there is a shady place on your farm suitable for a carp pond, with water from three to ten feet deep and a supply accessible without allowing the muddy rain-water from the fields to enter and gradually fill the bed with sediment, there is no reason to fear failure in carp raising. After you have tried a fish pond you will wonder how you ever managed to get along without it.

Profit in Christmas Trees.

If a farmer, twenty-five years ago, had proposed to go into the cultivation of chestnut trees as one of his legitimate and reliable sources of income he would probably have been looked upon by his neighbors as a little "off in the upper story." To grow chestnut trees for the nuts they would bear would have seemed almost like an attempt to get a bouquet of flowers from the century plant by sowing its seed. Still in this day and generation thrifty farmers in latitudes where chestnut trees flourish and where the temperature does not fall more than ten or fifteen degrees below zero are planting chestnut trees for the nuts they bear, and they reap a limited harvest, too, in the time it requires to raise three or four crops of corn. What is known as the "Paragon chestnut" was transplanted from Marietta, Pa., in 1888 to the grounds of the Rural New Yorker when it was about the size of a corn stalk. The next year it blossomed, but for the tree's own good the blossoms were picked off. Two years later, though only about two feet higher than an ordinary-sized man's head, it had quite a crop of chestnuts.

Distance Apart for Grapevines.

Most varieties of American grapevines require more room than is usually accorded in Europe. Vine growers are gradually learning to plant further apart, especially of the strong-growing varieties. In the early vineyards 7x7 feet was a common distance. That, however, was soon found to be too close, and was abandoned, and succeeding plantings have been made 8x8, and in some places even nine feet apart. Slower-growing varieties, like the Delaware, require less room, but even with those a distance of nine feet between the rows affords better chance to cultivate and to go between the rows with teams and wagons to gather the fruit.

Food of Breeding Mares.

Muscle is what is mainly needed in the horse. To get muscle, such a ration must be given as contains a large

proportion of albumen or flesh-forming material. A variation in the quality of milk of breeding animals is made by the kind of food that is given them. A cow, for example, whose milk is mainly valuable for the fat it contains, may be properly fed with corn, oilmeal or other highly carbonaceous food. But a breeding mare needs other diet. It is not important that her colt be born fat, but it should be strong limbed and muscular. Hence the diet of oats and wheat bran or milk feed which is best for the trotting horse is also best for the breeding mare, both before and after she has dropped her foal.

Training Colts.

The colt will learn more easily when six months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily, hence it is wise to handle the colt early. Its early training should not stop with breaking to halter. It should be handled until any part of its body or limbs can be rubbed, until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this, and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned, is a little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

Stimulating Exercise Growth.

Fruit trees should have a little manure every season, and never a great quantity at once. Excessive manuring causes blight in the pear tree, and in all it promotes wool growth rather than fruit. This larger growth is hardly ever matured well, and many trees that with moderate manuring are hardy would become tender and easily winter-killed if stimulated late in the season.

Leaves for Protection from Frost.

It is somewhat strange how much power a thin stratum of leaves has in protecting soil from freezing. The explanation is that the leaves while dry hold a stratum of air under them through which frost does not easily penetrate. It is just the same when they are wet. The earth also contains air which needs to be at the freezing point before it can freeze.

Early Tomatoes.

Experiments, it is said, prove that seeds from tomatoes gathered before they are ripe, will produce plants which will ripen their fruit earlier than common. It is said the same result follows the sowing of unripe seeds of anything. Should this be so as a rule, it offers a wide field for profit to the plantsman as well as to the fruit grower.

Pertinent Suggestions.

One acre of land that will yield 12 tons of corn for ensilage per acre will winter two cows or steers, or 6 yearling calves or 10 sheep. 15 tons per acre will winter one-half more.

It is no more labor to make good butter than poor. In fact the labor is less when one has all the conveniences and precautions against impurities of all kinds are followed as a general rule.

Does anyone know of any farmer who was careful in growing good food crops, feeding them economically and caring well for his live stock who was poor? "The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

The shoeing of oxen is a great relief to the patient animals and very much increases the work done. A lumberman who had been in the habit of employing oxen for skidding logs in the woods, had them shod, and afterwards found two yokes did the same amount of work as three did before in skidding the heavy logs about. This was a saving of one-third the expense of this work and equal to a full dollar for 1,000 feet of the logs.

It is consistent with science and practice both, that to grind the feed for all kinds of live stock is an economy equal to fully one quarter of the feed. A few farmers therefore who are neighbors may very profitably join together and purchase a horse-power mill for grinding their grain and save as much in one year as will pay for the mill.

The Household.

A little borax put in water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

Oil of peppermint in water diluted even to one part in one million will kill cock-roaches in an hour, they dying of convulsions.

Dampen your duster slightly before wiping off wood-work and marble. Use a cloth as well as a feather duster if you would be thorough.

Should you upset a bottle of castor oil on the carpet, the best treatment for covering the spot is to place the bed over it, a plan both cheap and efficacious.

Whisky will take out every kind of fruit stain. A child's dress will look entirely ruined by the dark berry stains on it, but if whisky is poured on the discolored places before sending it into the wash it will come out as good as new.

Never put away food in tin plates. Fully one-half the cases of poison from the use of canned goods is because the article was left or put back into the can after using. China, earthenware or glass is the only safe receptacle for "left-over."

Useful Hints.

Eggs can be more quickly beaten by adding a pinch of salt, which cools them so that they froth rapidly.

To take paint spots from window glass wash with hot, sharp vinegar, or wet with water and rub hard with a new silver dollar.

The best way to set the dye of black linen thread hose is to put a couple of good pinches of common salt in the water you wash the hose in.

General tidiness not only pays on its own account, but because to be tidy is to be economical.

A piano dealer says that turpentine and sweet oil, half and half, is a proper preparation to use in brightening and cleaning a piano. Apply with a soft rag and polish with a chamois leather.

THE STAGE AND PLAYERS.

Mr. Gladstone has now become an inveterate Saturday night theater-goer.

Frank Daniels has bought a handsome place at Eye, N. Y., and will hereafter spend his summers there.

Sarah Bernhardt intends to make a tour around the world. She will reach New York early in the fall.

Rose Cushman has a new modern society drama by Louis L'Amour and Francis Egan, which she will produce next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will return to this country for another tour next season, ending in New York city about the middle of October.

Joseph Warren, Joseph Jefferson's youngest son, who plays Fag in "The Rivals," takes after his father. He is a promising young actor.

Little Hazel Kirke, changed of the Sol Smith Russell company, is pronounced the cleverest child actress ever seen on the Pacific coast.

William Redmond, the popular actor, has been specially engaged to create the part of Eric Normanhurst in "The Silver Falls," for the Boston Theater production.

Lila Vane, the leading lady of the "Shenandoah" company, has retired from the stage to marry Sam King of Buffalo, a wealthy young man with a yearly income of \$50,000.

They sat under the moonlight, with jaded limbs trying to guess "what was behind their faces when love became immortal," but soon, alas, how soon they caught a cold and they had temporarily to stop tussling. They cured her, however, with one bottle of Dr. Hark's Cough Syrup.

"I have no grudge against fat people," said the steamboat agent, "but I always give them a wide berth if I can."

"What makes that joy, that merriment?" Rheumatic pains, a terrible gout, Salvation Oil, for healing soot, Salvation Oil, the liniment.

The worst education which teaches simplicity and self-denial is better than the best which teaches all else but this.

Washing powders are strong alkalies, and ruin clothes. The proper soap obtainable is the best and cheapest, Hobbs' Eucalypt Soap has been acknowledged for 21 years to be the purest of all. Try it right away.

True happiness (says Scott) is not the great growth of earth; the fruit is fruitless if you seek it there.

Swedish Ashina Cure never fails. Send your address to: Fredrickson, Inc., Collins Brothers Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.

When the superstructure of wedded life is based on the foundation of affluence, compatibility and true love, it must ever prove a success.

Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try Hark's Cough Syrup. It is the best and cheapest.

"Ah," exclaimed the moth, as the housewife watched him when she found him in her husband's voice, "overcoat, 'I'm caught napping at last."

Banks—"I dined with a millionaire yesterday." Cramer—"How did he treat you?" Banks—"Like a millionaire; he let me pay for the dinner."—Town Crier.

ENTITLED TO THE BEST.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when constipated or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

The process of evolution from a bonnet to a statesman is simple and sure—the bonnets become the women and the women are leading men.

For Cure of SPRAINS & STRAINS, use St. Jacobs Oil. Cures Stiff Neck, Soreness.

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R. T. FORD, 161 West Madison St., Chicago. Consultation cases a specialty. Address free.

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